comparative view, and have found more illustrations from the lower organisms.

Some of the main topics considered and their sequence are as follows:—the breeding season; the oestrous cycle in mammals; changes in the non-pregnant uterus during that cycle; the formation, development and issuance of the gametes; fertilization; the biochemistry of the organs of sex and their products; the phenomena and structures of gestation; lactation, etc. Three general chapters follow, dealing with fertility, with the factors that determine sex, and with the individual life cycle.

In method of treatment and spirit the book is admirable. The author has done for the student a tremendous amount of work in bringing together the results as recorded in a most varied literature. Ample citations to the literature are made for the use of the general student of the subject, and the bibliographical references are given at the bottom of the page, being brought up to 1908-09.

The reader will be most favorably impressed by the fairness with which the author deals with the results of the various investigators from whom he quotes, and with the sanity and judicial quality of the syntheses of these and the conclusions to be had from them.

It is quite impossible in a brief review to do justice either to the way in which the standard material has been handled, or to the treatment of the newer subjects, such as the bio-chemistry of the sexual organs and their products,—both the cellular products and the internal secretions.

The Physiology of Reproduction, Francis H. A. Marshall; 706 pages, with illustrations. Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London; price, $6.00 net.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A further study of the comparative histology of femoral bones has been continued in the Department of Anthropology of the United States National Museum, Washington, by the courtesy of Dr. Silas Hrdlicka, curator of the Department of Physical Anthropology.

The study has been confined to human bones. Embryological, infantile, adolescent and adult femora of the ancient Egyptian, Pe-

ruvian and Pueblo Indians, negro (American and African), and white; all of the long bones of the negro; senile femora of the white; and pathological tibiae of the Peruvian Indians have been examined.

Important variations of a biological character have been found. Each one of the three races—white (including the ancient Egyptian) , yellow, and black shows two types of structure—low and high. The low type shows the lamellae and laminae of the lower mammals, while the high has only the Haversian system.

The paper, giving an account of these variations, will be published as soon as the study is completed.

J. S. Foote, *Omaha, Neb.*

Oct. 8th, 1911.

DEDICATION OF THE ERNST ABBE DENKMAL

On June 30, 1911, was dedicated the Ernst Abbé Denkmal. The American Microscopical Society as one of the prominent contributors to the undertaking was invited to send representatives, but owing to the shortness of the time could not be represented. The monument was designed by Henry Van de Velde and adorned with reliefs of Constantin Mennier; it also contained the marble bust of Abbé which is the work of Max Klinger. The structure is a noble memorial to one to whom we owe primarily the greatest improvements in the effectiveness of the microscope as an instrument of research, which have been added to it for more than a century.

It is proposed to present a portrait medal in gold to Sir Patrick Manson in commemoration of his services in the field of tropical medicine. The international committee having the matter in charge has announced that the medal will be prepared by Doctor Paul Richer of Paris, the well known sculptor and anatomist. A bronze copy will be sent to each person subscribing $5.00 to the fund and a silver one to such as subscribe $10.00 or over. The committee includes Doctor Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois, to whom subscriptions may be sent.